

NEUROPTEROUS INSECTS

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NEUROPTERA

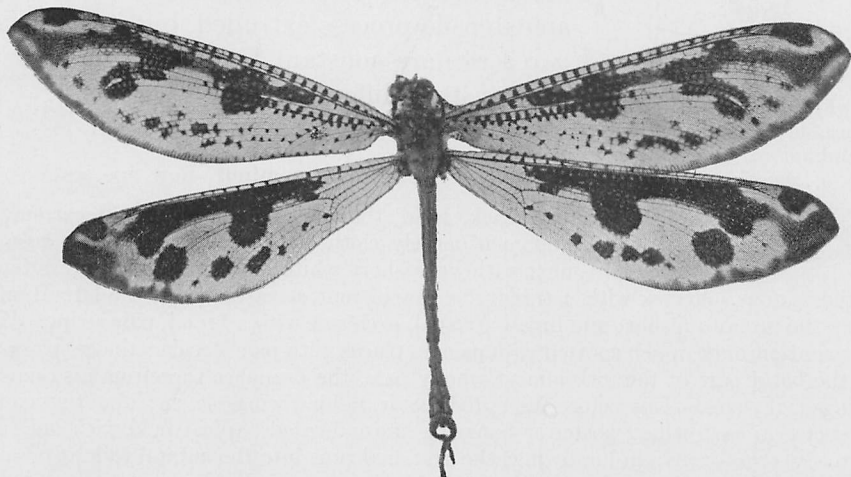
MYRMELEONIDAE

Palpares manicatus Rambur

Two females and two males from Banga, Liberia, 21 October, Moala, Liberia, and Kolobanu, Liberia, 19 October.

Palpares manicatus var. *connexus*, new variety

This specimen (Fig. 27) agrees with *manicatus* in genitalia, in marks of body and legs, length of palpi, etc. It differs strikingly from every form I have seen or that has been figured in that in



TEXT FIGURE 27. — *Palpares manicatus* var. *connexus* Banks. Male, holotype

both fore and hind wings there is a longitudinal streak through the wing connecting the spots to the tip; these spots are fairly normal. In the fore wing the streak is not so broad (about twice the costal area) but begins at the basal spot, through the median to the pterostigmal and out to tip. In the hind wing the streak is broad and heavy (three to five times costal area); starting from basal spot above the cubital fork it runs out just behind the radius to apical mark. In the fore wing the pterostigmal spots are united, in the hind wings they are separated, the hind one nearly round; there are two or three small spots behind the median spot, and several small points toward the base.

One male from Bomboma near Moala, LIBERIA (J. Bequaert).

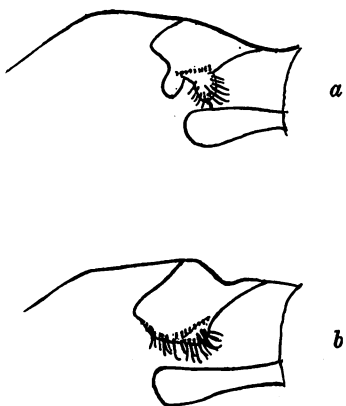
Palpares tigris Dalman and *P. manicatus* Rambur

These two names have been considered by me and also by Petersen as one, with four Navasian names and *hamatus* as synonyms. I have also included *sylphis*.

However, it is quite possible that there are two species. In *tigris* (with

hamatus and *sylphis*) there is a black band (or three spots) below the antennae; in *manicatus* no band; in *tigris* the basal spot of hind wing is large, in *manicatus* smaller or nearly absent; the last joint of palpus seems to be longer in *tigris* than in *manicatus*.

But the difference, which if constant is conclusive, is in the male genitalia. I have before me three male *manicatus* and five male *tigris*; the long superior appendages appear to be the same in both, both with the same recurved process toward base; the ventral plate also appears to be the same, possibly a little longer in *tigris*; but between these two is a short bent process with a bristly head: in all the *tigris* the tip of this process is entire and evenly truncate, in all of the *manicatus* the tip is bifid, the basal lobe bristly, the posterior lobe smooth; the figures (Fig. 28) show the difference. It is barely possible that this smooth lobe seen in *manicatus* is an extensile process extruded, but inasmuch as the two series are constant I am inclined to believe it is a constant difference.



TEXT FIGURE 28. — Male genitalia in profile of *Palpares manicatus* (Rambur) (a) and *P. tigris* (Dalman) (b), showing difference in the shape of the process between the superior appendages and the ventral plate

tibiae rather rufous. Vertex with a transverse row of four elevated scars, the lateral ones much the larger; the pronotum short and broad as usual, each side with a broad, pale stripe. Wings unmarked; venation dark, much spotted with pale, in places with pale streaks; the cubitus out to the fork and the basal part of the fork almost wholly pale, the branches therefrom also mostly pale; in fore wings eight cross-veins before the radial sector, in hind wings seven; about seven branches to radial sector in each wing; posterior banksian line indicated; apical field with one series of a few (two to six) cross-veins; in hind wings the first anal runs into the cubital fork at basal third of latter; in fore wings four branches of the first anal to margin, in hind wings three such branches; the costals in both wings are entirely simple.

Length of fore wing — 35 mm., breadth, 8 mm. Length of hind wing — 32 mm., breadth 7 mm.

From Nairobi, KENYA COLONY, April (J. Bequaert).

The genus *Centroclisis* (including *Neoclisis*) if restricted to species with entirely simple costals has few species: from Egypt, *cervina* Gerstaecker, *adnixa* Navás, and *lineata* Navás (probably all one species); *lanosa* Navás from Madagascar; and *punctulata* Navás from Africa. The latter species differs in spotted wings, while the others are much larger than *minor*.

Cueta mysteriosa (Gerstaecker)

One from Mombasa, 3 May.

ASCALAPHIDAE

Helicomitus festivus (Rambur)

One from Du River, Camp No. 3, Liberia.

Suphalomitus argyropterus (Taschenberg)

One from Bomboma near Moala, Liberia, 31 October.

CHRYSOPIDAE

Chrysopa oralis Navás

On board ship, off Cabo Verde, night July 3-4, two specimens.

Chrysopa decolor Navás

On board ship, off Cabo Verde, night July 3-4, nine specimens.

Chrysopa nimbosa Banks

On board ship, off Cabo Verde, night July 3-4, one specimen.

Ankylopteryx tristicta Navás

On board ship, off Cabo Verde, night July 3-4, one specimen.

MECOPTERA

PANORPIDAE

Bittacus montanus van der Weele

One from Ruchuru, Belgian Congo, April.

TRICHOPTERA

HYDROPSYCHIDAE

Polymorphanisus bipunctatus (Brauer)

Two from Barumbu, Belgian Congo, 6 January.